

**DEFENSE SECURITY SERVICE**  
**Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide**  
**FY 2000/2001 Biennial Budget Estimates**  
**Budget Activity 3: Training and Recruiting**

**I. Description of Operations Financed:**

The Defense Security Service (DSS), formerly Defense Investigative Service, operates under the auspices of the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Command, Control, Communications and Intelligence) (ASD(C3I)). DSS participates in many of the committees and subject-specific subcommittees operating under the direction of the Security Policy Board which is chaired by the Deputy Secretary of Defense and the Director of Central Intelligence. As recognized by the Joint Security Commission (JSC), the personnel security system is at the heart of the government's security mission. In this Budget Activity DSS performs:

Security Training and Education - to provide a standardized system of resident, on-site and customized security training in the varied and interdependent security disciplines to support a sound information assurance program throughout the Department of Defense (DoD), other federal agencies and Defense Industry. This includes the Department of Defense Polygraph Institute (DoDPI), which provides courses in forensic psychophysiology to both DoD and non-DoD personnel. DSS programming of O&M Defense-wide (Budget Activity 3) includes amounts for this effort. DSS programs an amount of National Foreign Intelligence Program resources, in Budget Activity 4, to support the integration of counterintelligence experience and knowledge into the background investigation process.

Defense Reform Initiative #2 integrated the Department of Defense Security Institute (DoDSI), DoDP I and Defense Personnel Security Research Center (PERSEREC) into the DSS organizational structure. DoDSI and PERSEREC are combined in FY 1998 with existing activities in support of the overall DSS mission of providing security services for the Department. DoDSI is combined with the DSS Policy Directorate and named the Defense Security Service Training Office, the PERSEREC is combined with the DSS Comptroller Directorate and renamed the Security Research Center.

(1) Defense Security Service Training Office (DSSTO) (formerly DoDSI) DSSTO provides worldwide security training, education, awareness, development, and policy support to the Department's security countermeasure professionals, programs, and contractors. DSSTO, for the Secretary, also manages the Interagency Training Center's technical security program that supports the federal community.

DSSTO focuses on improving the performance of security programs and professionals through the production of courses, continuing education, and publications, consulting services, promotion of security and security preparation and its work with the Department and National policy makers and forums. DSSTO presents more than 40 security courses - including resident field extension, interdependent study, and interactive video as well as customized training. The DSSTO selects and authorizes other organizations to present some of its courses, subject to quality control by the DSSTO. DSSTO also produces a series of

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select security modules and materials for organizations to train their personnel. DSSTO has begun development of electronic performance support software to substantially improve on-the-job performance of key security tasks. The Defense Security Service Training Office (DSSTO) publishes, collects, evaluates, and distributes security awareness materials for the Department of Defense (DoD) and its cleared contractors. It produces security awareness periodicals and videos as well as a wide range of training and program support materials. DSSTO creates and distributes its products and training material in several media, including paper, magnetic and on-line. The principal customers of DSSTO are Defense military, civilian and contractor activities and personnel. The DSSTO also serves foreign government representatives and supports the broader federal sector in several key areas on behalf of the Department.

DSSTO is the sole training source in several security areas within the federal government and is an integral part of mandatory training required for security professionals in many agencies. DSSTO provides the DoD a common unifying means to prepare individuals for their security program roles and to assist the development of effective security programs. DSSTO currently concentrates its support on security management, risk management, information security, special programs security, personnel security adjudicators, management and investigations, technical security, industrial security management and contractor security, acquisition systems security, systems security engineering, technology control, international program security, foreign disclosure and automated information systems security.

This office is the primary DoD resource for security program training, education, awareness and program development support. DSSTO presents more than 40 courses of instruction including resident, field extension, customized, electronically delivered, and independent study relating to National and DoD security programs. Its students are U.S. Government military personnel and designated civilian employees and representatives of U.S. industry and foreign governments. DSSTO provides technical assistance to DoD components and other federal entities in the development and improvement of their security programs.

The mission is financed with DSS Operation and Maintenance Defense-wide dollars until the customer products and customer identification is developed. DSS Budget Activity 3 for FY 2000 contains \$4,669 thousand that is used to pay for security training courses/products produced by the DSS Working Capital Fund. The personnel are funded through the Defense-wide Working Capital Fund in FY 1999 and through the out years (27 positions). When the customer delineation is complete, DSS will devolve these dollars to the customers. The funding provided will pay for 24 security and education courses attended by approximately 5,700 students from Department of Defense Agencies and Military Departments.

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(2) Security Research Center (SRC) (formerly Department of Defense Personnel Security Research Center) SRC performs personnel security research and analysis for Department of Defense (DoD) components and members of the intelligence community and evaluates improvements to personnel security procedures, programs, and policies. Upon request, SRC provides advice and assistance to DoD components and the intelligence community on selected security subjects. The SRC research program consists of six areas: investigations (research that improves the efficiency and effectiveness of the personnel security investigation); financial (research into financial and credit indicator of personnel security importance); security management (development of automated tools for the personnel security community); prescreening (research into methods of screening personnel for suitability before a clearance action is instituted); and continuing evaluation (development of programs to ensure that cleared personnel maintain their access eligibility).

The SRC mission is financed with Operation and Maintenance Defense-wide in FY 1999; however, the dollars in FY 2000 (\$2.494 thousand) are devolved to DSS customers during this budget submission as part of a larger devolvement number. The full-time-equivalents (10) are moved to the Defense-wide Working Capital Fund in FY 1999 and shown through the budget and program years as DSS General and Administrative costs. The funding for this effort (beginning in FY 2000) is collected from the DSS customers through the Defense-wide Working Capital Fund rate structure. The funding will pay to complete 19 ongoing projects and 18 new projects in the following areas: Automated Monitoring and Financial/Credit; Trust and Betrayal; Continuing Evaluation and Aftercare; Utility Analysis; and Vetting Systems.

(3) Department of Defense Polygraph Institute (DoDPI). DoDPI is an educational and research institution providing introductory and advanced courses in Psychophysiological Detection of Deception (PDD) and related topics. The primary focus is to qualify federal and civilian law enforcement personnel for careers as PDD examiners; to provide continuous effective research in forensic psychophysiology and credibility assessment methods; to establish standards and maintain certification of continuing education for all federal examiners; and oversee a quality assurance review program that promotes and ensures high quality community standards.

DoDPI presents three, thirteen-week graduate level semesters in introductory forensic psychophysiology annually. Each course constitutes sixteen credit hours per semester. The Institute further offers twenty continuing education courses that range in credit from 24 to 80 Continuing Education Units. Additionally, the Institute sponsors the Federal Interagency Seminar each year in the Washington, DC area and recently began sponsorship of an advanced course of instruction in psychophysiology at the University of Virginia (six-semester hour's graduate level credit) for one month each year. The Institute develops and offers computer-based instruction and provides satellite courses throughout the country.

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Mandated by Congress the Department of Defense Polygraph Institute (DoDPI) research program is directed towards: an evaluation of the validity of Psychophysiological Detection of Deception (PDD) techniques used by the Department of Defense; research on PDD countermeasures and counter-countermeasures; and developmental research PDD techniques, instrumentation, and analytic methods.

DSS programs funding for DoDPI in the Operation and Maintenance Defense-wide Budget Activity 3 (\$2,585 thousand). National Foreign Intelligence Program (NFIP) resources \$2,169 thousand in Operation and Maintenance, Defense-wide (for DSS and DoDPI) and \$437 thousand in Research, Development, Test and Evaluation (for DoDPI) are maintained in Budget Activity 4. The DoDPI has a total of 49 personnel - 40 funded through O&M Defense-wide, and 9 funded through the NFIP under Budget Activity 4. Twelve polygraph positions that were erroneously included in the DSS Defense-wide Working Capital Fund are transferred in this budget to the DoDPI.

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II. Force Structure Summary: Not applicable to DSS

III. Financial Summary (O&M: \$ in Thousands):

A. <u>Subactivity Group</u>	FY 1998 Actuals	FY 1999			FY 2000 Estimate
		Budget Request	Appropriation	Current Estimate	
1. DoDSI <sup>1/</sup>	2,848	4,634	4,634	0	0
2. DSS Training Office <sup>1/</sup>	0	0	0	4,630	4,669
3. DoDPI	1,927	1,933	1,933	2,073	2,585
4. Security Research Center <sup>2/</sup>	2,434	2,674	2,674	2,494	0
Total	7,209	9,241	9,241	9,197	7,254

1/ DoDSI functionally integrated into DSS organization structure per the Defense Reform Initiative, dated November 1997, and disestablished January 1998. DoDSI security awareness and training missions incorporated into DSSTO mission.

2/ Security Research Center resources, projects and responsibilities devolved to DSS customers for the Defense-wide Working Capital Fund in FY 2000.

B. <u>Reconciliation Summary:</u>	Change FY 1999/FY 1999	Change FY 1999/FY 2000
Baseline Funding	9,241	9,197
Price Change	74	200
Program Changes	-118	-2,143
Current Estimate	9,197	7,254

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**C. Reconciliation of Increases and Decreases :**

1.	FY 1999 President's Budget Request		9,241
2.	Congressional Adjustments (Distributed)		0
3.	Congressional Adjustments (Undistributed)		
	a. Section 8105 - Defense Reform Initiative Savings	-8	
	b. Section 8108 - Revised Economic Assumptions	-4	
	c. Congressional Earmarks (Indian Lands Mitigation)	-8	
4.	Total Other Congressional Adjustments (Undistributed)		-20
5.	FY 1999 Appropriation Amount		9,221
6.	FY 1999 Supplemental Appropriations		0
7.	Functional Transfers-In		0
8.	Functional Transfers-Out		0
9.	Price Change		74
10.	Program Increases		0
11.	Total Increases		0
12.	Program Decreases		
	a. One-Time FY 1999 Costs	-24	
	b. Program Offset due to FY 1999 Price Change	-74	
13.	Total Decreases		-98
14.	Revised FY 1999 Current Estimate		9,197

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**C. Reconciliation of Increases and Decreases (Continued) :**

15.	Price Growth		200
16.	Functional Transfers - In		
	Increases		
	a. Transfer of 12 polygrapher full-time equivalents and associated resources from DSS Defense-wide Working Capital Fund to DSS Operation & Maintenance	400	
17.	Total Increases		400
18.	Functional Transfers - Out		
	Decreases		
	a. Realignment of Security Research Center from DSS Operation & Maintenance to DSS Defense-Wide Working Capital Fund	-2,494	
19.	Total Decreases		-2,494
20.	Program Increases		
	a. Cost of one additional paid day	9	
	b. One-time FY 2000 costs	10	
21.	Total Increases		19
20.	Program Decreases		
	a. One-time FY 2000 costs	-68	
21.	Total Decreases		-68
22.	Revised FY 2000 Estimate		7,254

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**IV. Performance Criteria and Evaluation Summary:**

<u>Workload</u>	<u>FY 1998</u> <u>Actuals</u>	<u>FY 1999</u> <u>Estimate</u>	<u>FY 2000</u> <u>Estimate</u>
A. <u>Department of Defense Security Institute (DoDSI)</u> <sup>1/</sup>			
Courses	31	0	0
Students Output	2,468	0	0
B. <u>Defense Security Service Training Office</u> <sup>1/</sup>			
Courses	0	31	31
Students Output	0	5,800	5,900
C. <u>Department of Defense Polygraph Institute (DoDPI)</u>			
Academic			
Basic course enrollment	73	56	56
Continuing education enrollment	426	400	400
Course iterations	27	20	20
Research			
External projects	3	8	8
Internal projects	8	8	8
Quality assurance inspections	10	10	10

1/ DoDSI functionally integrated into DSS organization structure per the Defense Reform Initiative, dated November 1997, and disestablished in January 1998. DoDSI security awareness and training missions incorporated into DSSTO mission.

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**IV. Performance Criteria and Evaluation Summary (Continued):**

<u>Workload</u>	<u>FY 1998</u> <u>Actuals</u>	<u>FY 1999</u> <u>Estimate</u>	<u>FY 2000</u> <u>Estimate</u>
D. <u>Security Research Center</u> <sup>2/</sup>			
Research Projects	19	18	0

The overarching goal of the SRC, in supporting the DSS mission, is to improve the effectiveness, efficiency and fairness of the personnel and industrial security systems. SRC has a staff of nine and, with contractor support, will undertake new projects beginning in FY 1999 in the following areas: Trust and Betrayal; Automated Monitoring and Financial/Credit; Continuing Evaluation and Aftercare; Utility Analysis; and Vetting Systems.

2/ Security Research Center resources, projects and responsibilities devolved to DSS customers in the Defense Working Capital Fund in FY 2000.

**V. Personnel Summary:**

	<u>FY 1998</u>	<u>FY 1999</u>	<u>FY 2000</u>	<u>Change</u> <u>FY 1999/FY 2000</u>
<u>Civilian End Strength (Total)</u>	36	28	40	12
U.S. Direct Hire	36	28	40	12
<u>Civilian FTEs (Total)</u>	53	27	40	13
U.S. Direct Hire	53	27	40	13

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**VI. OP 32 Line Items as Applicable (Dollars in Thousands) :**

	FY 1998 Actuals	Change from FY 1998/FY 1999		FY 1999 Estimate	Change from FY 1999/FY 2000		FY 2000 Estimate
		Price Growth	Program Growth		Price Growth	Program Growth	
1. Executive, General & Special Schedules	3,439	36	-1,702	1,773	89	409	2,271
2. Wage Board	35	0	-35	0	0	0	0
3. Benefits to Former Employees	-91	0	-91	0	0	0	0
4. Voluntary Separation Incentive Payments	225	0	-225	0	0	0	0
5. Travel of Persons	242	3	-156	89	1	5	95
6. GSA Managed Supplies & Materials	0	0	76	76	1	0	77
7. Defense Security Service (DSS)	0	0	7,124	7,124	107	-2,562	4,669
8. Purchased Communications (Non-DBOF)	4	0	-4	0	0	0	0
9. Postal Services (U.S.P.S.)	10	0	-10	0	0	0	0
10. Supplies & Materials (Non-DBOF)	59	1	-60	0	0	0	0
11. Printing & Reproduction	168	2	-170	0	0	0	0
12. Equipment Maintenance by Contract	31	0	-31	0	0	0	0
13. Locally Purchased Fuel (Non-DBOF)	2	0	-2	0	0	0	0
14. Other Contracts	2,903	32	-2,800	135	2	5	142
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,209</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>1,914</b>	<b>9,197</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>-2,143</b>	<b>7,254</b>

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**I. Description of Operations Financed:**

The Defense Security Service (DSS), formerly Defense Investigative Service, operates under the auspices of the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Command, Control, Communications and Intelligence) (ASD(C3I)). DSS administers the Personnel Security Investigations Program and serves as the Department of Defense (DoD) cognizant security authority for the National Industrial Security Program (NISP). As recognized by the Joint Security Commission, the personnel security system is at the heart of the government's security mission. Under the auspices of the NISP, DSS works in partnership with industry performing on classified government contracts or engaging in classified research and development to assist them in establishing and maintaining threat-appropriate security countermeasure systems. DSS participates in many of the committees and subject-specific subcommittees operating under the direction of the Security Policy Board which is chaired by the Deputy Secretary of Defense and the Director for Central Intelligence. In this Budget Activity DSS has four primary mission areas:

(1) Personnel Security Investigations (PSI) Program - to provide accurate, timely personnel security investigations and assurances to the national security community - the Military Departments, Defense Agencies, Intelligence Agencies, Federal Agencies and Industrial Contractors.

The principal mission of the PSI Program is to conduct personnel security investigations for the Military Department, DoD civilians and contractors affiliated with DoD. These investigations are a vital first step in the protection of DoD classified assets and form the cornerstone of the National Security Countermeasures Program. They are conducted to ensure the reliability and trustworthiness of those to whom information vital to national security is entrusted. The President signed Executive Order 12968 on March 17, 1997, which enhanced the investigative requirements of personnel security investigations. Although the new investigative standards for TOP SECRET initial and periodic reinvestigations (PRs) were implemented, the enhanced standards for SECRET and CONFIDENTIAL initial and PRs did not take effect until November 1, 1998. The enhanced standards for the SECRET and CONFIDENTIAL initial and PRs increased the DSS workload since a National Agency Check (NAC) alone is no longer the standard to grant SECRET and CONFIDENTIAL clearances. The NAC is now supplemented with Credit Checks covering all locations the individual has lived, been employed and attended school for the last seven years and a Local Agency Check (LAC) covering the last five years. SECRET and CONFIDENTIAL PRs will also include LAC and Credit Checks covering the time periods stated above, and will be required at ten and fifteen year intervals, respectively. Derogatory information disclosed from these additional elements requires field expansion to resolve the information. Background investigations must meet investigative criteria, conform to laws and regulations, and consider the individual's rights and privacy. DSS is also authorized to conduct polygraph examinations to resolve issues developed during the course of a personnel security investigation and to conduct counterintelligence polygraph examinations as required on personnel involved in certain Special Access Programs.

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The Defense Security Service (DSS) Operations Center Baltimore (OCB), located in Linthicum, Maryland, is responsible for opening, analyzing, controlling, closing and maintaining approximately 570,000 personnel security investigations initiated each year by Department of Defense (DoD) requestors. This endeavor is also supported by the DSS OCB workforce located in Columbus, Ohio, who process, grant, and maintain personnel security clearances for all individuals in industry who require access to classified information. OCB, as the DoD repository for background investigations, also stores and maintains approximately 2.9 million records.

Beginning in FY 1999 (test year) the Personnel Security Investigations (PSI) Program is financed through the Defense-wide Working Capital Fund on a reimbursable basis. In FY 2000 DSS completes the transition to the Defense-wide Working Capital Fund to include the additional devolvement of funds to the DSS customers. The PSI funds remaining in DSS Operation and Maintenance, Defense-wide will purchase 55,219 personnel security investigations for industrial (contractor) personnel. The remaining 516,845 investigations are funded by DSS customers and are programmed in the DSS Defense-wide Working Capital Fund budget. Additional funding is included for 418 personnel investigations for DSS employees. In the program years the industrial PSI remains financed with Operation and Maintenance, Defense-wide funding until clearly defined customer delineation is developed. Future year budgets will show a devolvement of these funds to PSI customers.

(2) National Industrial Security Program (NISP) - The primary focus of DSS' industrial security efforts is in support of DoD implementation of the NISP. In this regard, DSS works to advance and communicate the DoD's directives to protect classified information. The NISP is intended to ensure that private industry, while performing on government contracts, properly safeguards classified information in its possession and employee access thereto. Other aspects of the DSS industrial security mission include support for the Critical Assets Assurance Program; Arms, Ammunition and Explosives Program; and Acquisition Protection Program.

DSS administers the NISP on behalf of DoD and 22 other Federal Government departments and agencies with whom the Secretary of Defense (or designee) has signed Memoranda of Agreement. Industrial security is an integration of information, personnel, and physical security principles applied to the protection of classified information entrusted to industry. The objective of industrial security is to ensure that security systems are established and maintained to (1) deter and detect against acts of espionage and (2) to counter the threat posed by traditional and nontraditional adversaries which target the classified information in the hands of industry. DSS provides proactive, full-service industrial security countermeasure support to more than 11,000 cleared contractor facilities. As part of its NISP efforts, DSS maintains oversight for certain Special Access Programs in industry. The DSS Counterintelligence office enhances the accomplishment of the traditional security countermeasure mission by (1) providing threat information and awareness training for the early detection and referral of cases of potential espionage and (2) assisting industry in the recognition and reporting of foreign intelligence collection attempts.

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The Defense Security Service (DSS), in addition to the National Industrial Security Program (NISP), also has responsibility for three other industrially oriented security programs. The Arms, Ammunition and Explosives Program provides for the protection of sensitive conventional arms, ammunition and explosives in the custody of, or produced by, contractors associated with the Department of Defense (DoD). The Critical Assets Assurance Program promotes the security of facilities that provide critical industrial production and services, thereby, ensuring emergency mobilization preparedness capability. DSS also provides service to contractors participating in the Acquisition Protection Program. Support is also provided to the On-Site Inspection Agency in connection with Arms Control Treaties.

The DSS Operations Center Columbus (OCC), located in Columbus, Ohio, processes and grants facility security clearances to industrial facilities sponsored for clearance by DoD, cleared contractors or any of the 22 other federal agencies. OCC operates a customer service activity that provides information and assistance to industrial facilities, DoD activities, other agencies and the general public. International visit requests are processed by the NISP.

Beginning in FY 1999 (test year) the NISP is financed through the Defense-wide Working Capital Fund on a reimbursable basis. In FY 2000 DSS completes the transition to the Defense-wide Working Capital Fund to include the additional devolvement of funds to the DSS customers. The NISP funds remaining with DSS will maintain 12,245 NISP facility clearances in FY 2000. In the program years the NISP remains financed through the Operation and Maintenance, Defense-wide appropriation until a clearly defined customer base can be developed. Future year budgets will show a devolvement of these funds to NISP customers.

(3) National Foreign Intelligence Program (NFIP) - to provide for the early detection and referral of cases of potential espionage; assist industry in the recognition and reporting for foreign collection attempts; and to provide for the application of security countermeasures in a threat-appropriate manner. This mission is consolidated with the Department of Defense Polygraph Institute and is supported with 18 personnel. This program is not included in the DSS Defense-wide Working Capital Fund. The funds provided support 18 personnel with associated costs.

(4) Information Utility Service - to provide an information utility service (via standardized data bases) to our co-producers, customers and end-users to strengthen the effectiveness of the entire security community through standardized data sharing and communication. Examples of these shared databases include the Defense Clearance and Investigations Index; a web-based database of cleared contractor facilities; and the DoD Personnel Security Clearance View. DSS programs an amount in the Defense-wide Working Capital Fund to support this vital mission.

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II. Force Structure Summary: Not applicable to DSS

III. Financial Summary (O&M: \$ in Thousands):

A. Subactivity Group	FY 1998 Actuals	FY 1999		FY 1999 Estimate	FY 2000 Estimate
		Budget Request	Current Appropriation		
1. Investigative Activities	138,164	41,188	41,188	43,993	54,381
2. Industrial Security Activities	25,319	26,308	26,308	27,901	27,845
3. Foreign Counterintelligence Activities	1,529	2,158	2,158	2,158	2,169
4. Management Headquarters	13,239	4,524	4,524	0	0
Total	178,251	74,178	74,178	74,052	84,395

B. Reconciliation Summary:

	Change FY 1999/FY 1999	Change FY 1999/FY 2000
Baseline Funding	74,178	74,052
Price Change	433	1,157
Program Changes	-559	9,186
Current Estimate	74,052	84,395

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**C. Reconciliation of Increases and Decreases:**

1.	FY 1999 President's Budget Request		74,178
2.	Congressional Adjustments (Distributed)		0
3.	Congressional Adjustments (Undistributed)		
	a. Section 8105 - Defense Reform Initiative Savings	-65	
	b. Section 8108 - Revised Economic Assumptions	-31	
	c. Congressional Earmarks (Indian Lands Mitigation)	-54	
4.	Total Other Congressional Adjustments (Undistributed)		-150
5.	FY 1999 Appropriation Amount		74,028
6.	FY 1999 Supplemental Appropriations		0
7.	Functional Transfers-In		0
8.	Functional Transfers-Out		0
9.	Price Change		433
10.	Program Increases		
	a. One-Time FY 1999 Costs	24	
11.	Total Increases		24
12.	Program Decreases		
	a. Program Offset due to FY 1999 Price Change	-433	
13.	Total Decreases		-433
14.	Revised FY 1999 Current Estimate		74,052
15.	Price Growth		1,157

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**C. Reconciliation of Increases and Decreases (Continued) :**

16.	Functional Transfers - Out		
	Decreases		
	a. Devolvement of additional DSS Operation & Maintenance resources to smaller DoD agencies for workload	-5,218	
17.	Total Decreases		-5,218
18.	Program Increases		
	a. Increase in customer funding as a result of Defense-wide Working Capital Fund rate setting	200	
	b. Increase to support DSS vehicle program	900	
	c. Change in DoD Telephone Policy Workload	2,100	
	d. Funding to cover the cost of projected FY 1998 workload carried in to the DSS Defense-wide Working Capital Fund and not funded through customer rates	8,400	
	e. Revenue increase from DSS Defense-wide Working Capital Fund	3,500	
	f. Cost of one additional paid day	4	
18.	Total Increases		15,104
19.	Program Decreases		
	a. Change in Defense Finance and Accounting Service methodology for calculating accounting charges	-700	
20.	Total Decreases		-700
21.	Revised FY 2000 Estimate		84,395

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**IV. Performance Criteria and Evaluation Summary:**

<u>Workload</u>	<u>FY 1998</u>	<u>FY 1999</u>	<u>FY 2000</u>
	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Estimate</u> <sup>1/</sup>	<u>Estimate</u>
<u>A. Personnel Security Investigation (PSI) Program (Industrial Investigations only for FY 99-00)</u>			
1. Personnel Security Investigations			
Cases Opened (Field Cases)	123,736	26,451 <sup>1/</sup>	31,251
Cases Closed (Field Cases)	137,851	28,694	31,491
Pending	40,806	7,627	7,387

The field case workload used prior to FY 1999 was funded with Operation and Maintenance, Defense-wide, and displayed as a "field case" measurement. The FY 2000 Defense-wide Working Capital Fund budget for DSS includes rates for "security products." Field cases are a subset of security products. For example in FY 2000, of the 55,219 security products, 31,251 are projected to become field cases.

The security product measurement shown finances the Industrial personnel security investigations according to the rate established in the Defense-wide Working Capital Fund budget.

Personnel Security Investigations			
Security Products Funded in DSS DWCF	N/A	44,615	55,219
Security Products Completed	N/A	35,692	43,071
Carryover		9,023	12,148
2. National Agency Checks			
NACs	101,090	3,345	3,345
ENTNACs	262,334		

1/ FY 1999 is the test year for implementation of the Defense-wide Working Capital Fund. Beginning in FY 1999 the number of cases shown reflects those funded with DSS Defense-wide O&M. The difference in workload between FY 1998 and FY 1999 results from the transfer of the PSI mission to the Defense-wide Working Capital Fund.

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**IV. Performance Criteria and Evaluation Summary (Continued) :**

<u>Workload</u>	<u>FY 1998</u> <u>Actual</u>	<u>FY 1999</u> <u>Estimate</u> <sup>1/</sup>	<u>FY 2000</u> <u>Estimate</u>
B. <u>Industrial Security Program (ISP)</u>			
Industrial Facility and Personnel Clearance Actions			
Facility Clearances Maintained	11,041	11,195	11,011
Initial Facility Clearances	1,246	1,254	1,234

**V. Personnel Summary:**

	<u>FY 1998</u>	<u>FY 1999</u>	<u>FY 2000</u>	<u>Change</u> <u>FY 1999/FY 2000</u>
<u>Civilian End Strength (Total)</u>	2,475	18	18	0
U.S. Direct Hire	2,475	18	18	0
<u>Civilian FTEs (Total)</u>	2,412	18	18	0
U.S. Direct Hire	2,412	18	18	0

1/ FY 1999 is the test year for implementation of the Defense-wide Working Capital Fund. The difference in end strength and full-time equivalents between FY 1998 and FY 1999 results from the transfer of the PSI mission to the Defense-wide Working Capital Fund.

**DEFENSE SECURITY SERVICE**  
**Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide**  
**FY 2000/2001 Biennial Budget Estimates**  
**Budget Activity 4: Administration and Servicewide Activities**

**VI. OP 32 Line Items as Applicable (Dollars in Thousands):**

	FY 1998 <u>Actuals</u>	Change from FY 1998/FY 1999		FY 1999 <u>Estimate</u>	Change from FY 1999/FY 2000		FY 2000 <u>Estimate</u>
		<u>Price</u> <u>Growth</u>	<u>Program</u> <u>Growth</u>		<u>Price</u> <u>Growth</u>	<u>Program</u> <u>Growth</u>	
1. Executive, General & Special Schedules	142,615	159	-141,368	1,406	61	-5	1,462
2. Wage Board	101	0	-101	0	0	0	0
3. Benefits to Former Employees	119	0	-119	0	0	0	0
4. Voluntary Separation Incentive Payments	1,142	0	-1,142	0	0	0	0
5. Disability Compensation	1,093	0	-1,093	0	0	0	0
6. Travel of Persons	2,925	32	-2,742	215	3	-4	214
7. GSA Managed Supplies & Materials	24	0	21	45	7	-10	42
8. Communications Services (DISA)	1,169	13	-1,182	0	0	0	0
9. Defense Security Service (DSS)	0	0	71,888	71,888	1,078	9,254	82,220
10. Commercial Transportation	335	4	-339	0	0	0	0
11. Rental Payments to GSA (SLUC)	5,243	58	-5,301	0	0	0	0
12. Purchased Communications (Non-DBOF)	2,835	31	-2,866	0	0	0	0
13. Rents (Non-GSA)	14	0	-14	0	0	0	0
14. Postal Services (U.S.P.S.)	1,249	14	-1,263	0	0	0	0
15. Supplies & Materials (Non-DBOF)	317	3	-320	0	0	0	0
16. Printing & Reproduction	78	1	-79	0	0	0	0
17. Equipment Maintenance by Contract	1,105	12	-1,117	0	0	0	0
18. Equipment Purchases (Non-DBOF)	1,333	15	-1,235	113	2	-2	113
19. Locally Purchased Fuel (Non-DBOF)	918	-81	-837	0	0	0	0
20. Other Contracts	15,616	172	-15,403	385	6	-47	344
21. Other Costs	20	0	-20	0	0	0	0
Total	178,251	433	-104,632	74,052	1,157	9,186	84,395